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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 2019 JUL 12 BY U.S. Department of Justice
 United States Attorney
 District of Maryland

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BY

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May 23, 2019

Hong Suk "Paul" Chung
 Courtney B. Schaefer
 Shulman Rogers, P.A.
 12505 Park Potomac Avenue, 6th Flr.
 Potomac, MD 20854

Re: United States v. William Soyke (D. Md.)

Dear Counsel:

This letter, together with the Sealed Supplement, confirms the plea agreement (this "Agreement") that has been offered to your client, William Soyke (hereinafter "Defendant"), by the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Maryland ("this Office"). If the Defendant accepts this offer, please have the Defendant execute it in the spaces provided below. If this offer has not been accepted by June 14, 2019, it will be deemed withdrawn. The terms of the Agreement are as follows:

Offense of Conviction

1. The Defendant agrees to plead guilty to Count One of the Information, which charges the Defendant with Conspiracy to Distribute and Dispense Oxycodone, Fentanyl, Methadone, and Alprazolam, in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 846. The Defendant admits that the Defendant is, in fact, guilty of the offense and will so advise the Court.

Elements of the Offense

2. The elements of the offense to which the Defendant has agreed to plead guilty, and which this Office would prove if the case went to trial, are as follows: That on or about the time alleged in the Information, in the District of Maryland:

- The Defendant knowingly, willfully, and unlawfully agreed with one or more persons to distribute and dispense: (i) a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of oxycodone, a Schedule II controlled substance; (ii) a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of fentanyl, a Schedule II controlled substance; (iii) a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of methadone, a Schedule II controlled substance; and (iv) a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of alprazolam, a Schedule IV controlled substance,

GOVERNMENT'S EXHIBIT NO. 1

CASE NO.: RDB-19-0291

IDENTIFICATION: _____

ADMITTED: JUL 12 2019

outside the scope of professional practice and not for a legitimate medical purpose; and

b. The participation by the Defendant was knowing and voluntary, and not by accident or mistake.

Penalties

3. The maximum penalties provided by statute for the offense to which the Defendant is pleading guilty are as follows:

Count	Statute	Minimum Prison	Maximum Prison	Supervised Release	Maximum Fine	Special Assessment
1	21 U.S.C. § 846	N/A	20 years	Life (Max) 3 yrs. (Mand. Min.)	\$1 million	\$100

a. Prison: If the Court orders a term of imprisonment, the Bureau of Prisons has sole discretion to designate the institution at which it will be served.

b. Supervised Release: If the Court orders a term of supervised release, and the Defendant violates the conditions of supervised release, the Court may order the Defendant returned to custody to serve a term of imprisonment as permitted by statute, followed by an additional term of supervised release.

c. Restitution: The Court may order the Defendant to pay restitution pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§ 3663, 3663A, and 3664.

d. Payment: If a fine or restitution is imposed, it shall be payable immediately, unless the Court orders otherwise under 18 U.S.C. § 3572(d). The Defendant may be required to pay interest if the fine is not paid when due.

e. Forfeiture: The Court may enter an order of forfeiture of assets directly traceable to the offense, substitute assets, and/or a money judgment equal to the value of the property subject to forfeiture.

f. Collection of Debts: If the Court imposes a fine or restitution, this Office's Financial Litigation Unit will be responsible for collecting the debt. If the Court establishes a schedule of payments, the Defendant agrees that: (1) the full amount of the fine or restitution is nonetheless due and owing immediately; (2) the schedule of payments is merely a minimum schedule of payments and not the only method, nor a limitation on the methods, available to the United States to enforce the judgment; and (3) the United States may fully employ all powers to collect on the total amount of the debt as provided by law. Until the debt is paid, the Defendant agrees to disclose all assets in which the Defendant has any interest or over which the Defendant exercises direct or indirect control. Until the money judgment is satisfied, the Defendant

authorizes this Office to obtain a credit report in order to evaluate the Defendant's ability to pay, and to request and review the Defendant's federal and state income tax returns. The Defendant agrees to complete and sign a copy of IRS Form 8821 (relating to the voluntary disclosure of federal tax return information) and a financial statement in a form provided by this Office.

Waiver of Rights

4. The Defendant understands that by entering into this Agreement, the Defendant surrenders certain rights as outlined below:

a. If the Defendant had pled not guilty and persisted in that plea, the Defendant would have had the right to a speedy jury trial with the close assistance of competent counsel. That trial could be conducted by a judge, without a jury, if the Defendant, this Office, and the Court all agreed.

b. If the Defendant elected a jury trial, the jury would be composed of twelve individuals selected from the community. Counsel and the Defendant would have the opportunity to challenge prospective jurors who demonstrated bias or who were otherwise unqualified, and would have the opportunity to strike a certain number of jurors peremptorily. All twelve jurors would have to agree unanimously before the Defendant could be found guilty of any count. The jury would be instructed that the Defendant was presumed to be innocent, and that presumption could be overcome only by proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

c. If the Defendant went to trial, the Government would have the burden of proving the Defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. The Defendant would have the right to confront and cross-examine the Government's witnesses. The Defendant would not have to present any defense witnesses or evidence whatsoever. If the Defendant wanted to call witnesses in defense, however, the Defendant would have the subpoena power of the Court to compel the witnesses to attend.

d. The Defendant would have the right to testify in the Defendant's own defense if the Defendant so chose, and the Defendant would have the right to refuse to testify. If the Defendant chose not to testify, the Court could instruct the jury that they could not draw any adverse inference from the Defendant's decision not to testify.

e. If the Defendant were found guilty after a trial, the Defendant would have the right to appeal the verdict and the Court's pretrial and trial decisions on the admissibility of evidence to see if any errors were committed which would require a new trial or dismissal of the charges. By pleading guilty, the Defendant knowingly gives up the right to appeal the verdict and the Court's decisions.

f. By pleading guilty, the Defendant will be giving up all of these rights, except the right, under the limited circumstances set forth in the "Waiver of Appeal" paragraph below, to appeal the sentence. By pleading guilty, the Defendant understands that the Defendant may have to answer the Court's questions both about the rights being given up and about the facts of the case. Any statements that the Defendant makes during such a hearing would not be

admissible against the Defendant during a trial except in a criminal proceeding for perjury or false statement.

g. If the Court accepts the Defendant's plea of guilty, the Defendant will be giving up the right to file and have the Court rule on pretrial motions, and there will be no further trial or proceeding of any kind in the above-referenced criminal case, and the Court will find the Defendant guilty.

h. By pleading guilty, the Defendant will also be giving up certain valuable civil rights and may be subject to deportation or other loss of immigration status, including possible denaturalization. The Defendant recognizes that if the Defendant is not a citizen of the United States, or is a naturalized citizen, pleading guilty may have consequences with respect to the Defendant's immigration status. Under federal law, conviction for a broad range of crimes can lead to adverse immigration consequences, including automatic removal from the United States. Removal and other immigration consequences are the subject of a separate proceeding, however, and the Defendant understands that no one, including the Defendant's attorney or the Court, can predict with certainty the effect of a conviction on immigration status. The Defendant is not relying on any promise or belief about the immigration consequences of pleading guilty. The Defendant nevertheless affirms that the Defendant wants to plead guilty regardless of any potential immigration consequences.

Advisory Sentencing Guidelines Apply

5. The Defendant understands that the Court will determine a sentencing guidelines range for this case (henceforth the "advisory guidelines range") pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 at 18 U.S.C. § 3551-3742 (excepting 18 U.S.C. § 3553(b)(1) and 3742(e)) and 28 U.S.C. §§ 991 through 998. The Defendant further understands that the Court will impose a sentence pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act, as excised, and must take into account the advisory guidelines range in establishing a reasonable sentence.

Factual and Advisory Guidelines Stipulation

6. This Office and the Defendant stipulate and agree to the Statement of Facts set forth in Attachment A, which is incorporated by reference herein.

a. This Office and the Defendant further agree that the applicable base offense level is 30 pursuant to United States Sentencing Guidelines ("U.S.S.G.") §§ 2D1.1(a)(5), 2D1.1(c)(5) to account for at least 1000 kilograms but less than 3000 kilograms of Converted Drug Weight that was reasonably foreseeable to the Defendant and in furtherance of the conspiracy to distribute and dispense oxycodone, fentanyl, methadone, and alprazolam.

b. This Office does not oppose a 2-level reduction in the Defendant's adjusted offense level pursuant to U.S.S.G. § 3E1.1(a) based upon the Defendant's apparent prompt recognition and affirmative acceptance of personal responsibility for the Defendant's criminal conduct. This Office agrees to make a motion pursuant to U.S.S.G. § 3E1.1(b) for an additional 1-level decrease in recognition of the Defendant's timely notification of the Defendant's intention

to enter a plea of guilty. This Office may oppose any adjustment for acceptance of responsibility under U.S.S.G. § 3E1.1(a), and may decline to make a motion pursuant to U.S.S.G. § 3E1.1(b), if the Defendant: (i) fails to admit each and every item in the factual stipulation; (ii) denies involvement in the offense; (iii) gives conflicting statements about the Defendant's involvement in the offense; (iv) is untruthful with the Court, this Office, or the United States Probation Office; (v) obstructs or attempts to obstruct justice prior to sentencing; (vi) engages in any criminal conduct between the date of this Agreement and the date of sentencing; (vii) attempts to withdraw the plea of guilty; or (viii) violates this Agreement in any way.

7. There is no agreement as to the Defendant's criminal history and the Defendant understands that the Defendant's criminal history could alter the Defendant's offense level. Specifically, the Defendant understands that the Defendant's criminal history could alter the final offense level if the Defendant is determined to be a career offender or if the instant offense was a part of a pattern of criminal conduct from which the Defendant derived a substantial portion of the Defendant's income.

8. Other than as set forth above, no other offense characteristics, sentencing guidelines factors, potential departures or adjustments set forth in the United States Sentencing Guidelines are in dispute or will be raised in calculating the advisory guidelines range.

Obligations of the Parties

9. At the time of sentencing, this Office and the Defendant reserve the right to advocate for a reasonable sentence, period of supervised release, and/or fine considering any appropriate factors under 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a). This Office and the Defendant reserve the right to bring to the Court's attention all information with respect to the Defendant's background, character, and conduct that this Office or the Defendant deem relevant to sentencing, including the conduct that is the subject of any counts of the Information. At the time of sentencing, this Office will move to dismiss any open counts against the Defendant.

Waiver of Appeal

10. In exchange for the concessions made by this Office and the Defendant in this Agreement, this Office and the Defendant waive their rights to appeal as follows:

a. The Defendant knowingly waives all right, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1291 or any other statute or constitutional provision, to appeal the Defendant's conviction on any ground whatsoever. This includes a waiver of all right to appeal the Defendant's conviction on the ground that the statute to which the Defendant is pleading guilty is unconstitutional, or on the ground that the admitted conduct does not fall within the scope of the statute, to the extent that such challenges legally can be waived.

b. The Defendant and this Office knowingly and expressly waive all rights conferred by 18 U.S.C. § 3742 to appeal whatever sentence is imposed (including any term of imprisonment, fine, term of supervised release, or order of restitution) for any reason (including the establishment of the advisory sentencing guidelines range, the determination of the

Defendant's criminal history, the weighing of the sentencing factors, and any constitutional challenges to the calculation and imposition of any term of imprisonment, fine, order of forfeiture, order of restitution, and term or condition of supervised release), except that the defendant reserves the right to appeal any sentence that exceeds the final guidelines range calculated by the Court.

c. The Defendant waives any and all rights under the Freedom of Information Act relating to the investigation and prosecution of the above-captioned matter and agrees not to file any request for documents from this Office or any investigating agency.

Forfeiture

11. The Defendant understands that the Court may enter an Order of Forfeiture as part of the Defendant's sentence, and that the Order of Forfeiture may include assets directly traceable to the offense(s), substitute assets, and/or a money judgment equal to the value of the property derived from, or otherwise involved in, the offenses.

12. The Defendant agrees to consent to the entry of orders of forfeiture for the property described herein and waives the requirements of Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure 11(b)(1)(J), 32.2, and 43(a) regarding notice of the forfeiture in the charging instrument, advice regarding forfeiture during the change of plea hearing, announcement of the forfeiture at sentencing, and incorporation of the forfeiture in the judgment.

13. The Defendant agrees to assist fully in the forfeiture of the above property. The Defendant agrees to disclose all assets and sources of income, to consent to all requests for access to information related to assets and income, and to take all steps necessary to pass clear title to the forfeited assets to the United States, including executing all documents necessary to transfer such title, assisting in bringing any assets located outside of the United States within the jurisdiction of the United States, and taking whatever steps are necessary to ensure that assets subject to forfeiture are made available for forfeiture.

14. The Defendant waives all challenges to any forfeiture carried out in accordance with this Agreement on any grounds, including any and all constitutional, legal, equitable, statutory, or administrative grounds brought by any means, including through direct appeal, habeas corpus petition, or civil complaint. The Defendant will not challenge or seek review of any civil or administrative forfeiture of any property subject to forfeiture under this Agreement, and will not assist any third party with any challenge or review or any petition for remission of forfeiture.

Defendant's Conduct Prior to Sentencing and Breach

15. Between now and the date of the sentencing, the Defendant will not engage in conduct that constitutes obstruction of justice under U.S.S.G. § 3C1.1; will not violate any federal, state, or local law; will acknowledge guilt to the probation officer and the Court; will be truthful in any statement to the Court, this Office, law enforcement agents, and probation officers; will cooperate in the preparation of the presentence report; and will not move to withdraw from the plea of guilty or from this Agreement.

16. If the Defendant engages in conduct prior to sentencing that violates the above paragraph of this Agreement, and the Court finds a violation by a preponderance of the evidence, then: (i) this Office will be free from its obligations under this Agreement; (ii) this Office may make sentencing arguments and recommendations different from those set out in this Agreement, even if the Agreement was reached pursuant to Rule 11(c)(1)(C); and (iii) in any criminal or civil proceeding, this Office will be free to use against the Defendant all statements made by the Defendant and any of the information or materials provided by the Defendant, including statements, information, and materials provided pursuant to this Agreement, and statements made during proceedings before the Court pursuant to Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. A determination that this Office is released from its obligations under this Agreement will not permit the Defendant to withdraw the guilty plea. The Defendant acknowledges that the Defendant may not withdraw the Defendant's guilty plea—even if made pursuant to Rule 11(c)(1)(C)—if the Court finds that the Defendant breached the Agreement. In that event, neither the Court nor the Government will be bound by the specific sentence or sentencing range agreed and stipulated to herein pursuant to Rule 11(c)(1)(C).

Court Not a Party

17. The Court is not a party to this Agreement. The sentence to be imposed is within the sole discretion of the Court. The Court is not bound by the Sentencing Guidelines stipulation in this Agreement. The Court will determine the facts relevant to sentencing. The Court is not required to accept any recommendation or stipulation of the parties. The Court has the power to impose a sentence up to the maximum penalty allowed by law. If the Court makes sentencing findings different from those stipulated in this Agreement, or if the Court imposes any sentence up to the maximum allowed by statute, the Defendant will remain bound to fulfill all of the obligations under this Agreement. Neither the prosecutor, defense counsel, nor the Court can make a binding prediction, promise, or representation as to what guidelines range or sentence the Defendant will receive. The Defendant agrees that no one has made such a binding prediction or promise.

Entire Agreement

18. This letter, together with the Sealed Supplement, constitutes the complete plea agreement in this case. This letter, together with the Sealed Supplement, supersedes any prior understandings, promises, or conditions between this Office and the Defendant. There are no other agreements, promises, undertakings, or understandings between the Defendant and this Office other than those set forth in this letter and the Sealed Supplement. No changes to this Agreement will be effective unless in writing, signed by all parties and approved by the Court.

If the Defendant fully accepts each and every term and condition of this Agreement, please sign and have the Defendant sign the original and return it to me promptly.

Very truly yours,

Robert K. Hur
United States Attorney


/s/
Jason D. Medinger

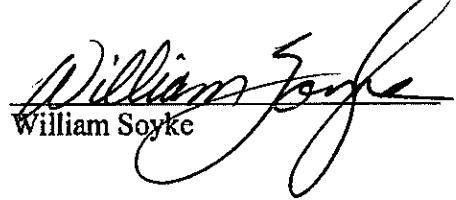
Derek E. Hines

Assistant United States Attorneys

I have read this Agreement, including the Sealed Supplement, and carefully reviewed every part of it with my attorney. I understand it and I voluntarily agree to it. Specifically, I have reviewed the Factual and Advisory Guidelines Stipulation with my attorney and I do not wish to change any part of it. I am completely satisfied with the representation of my attorney.

6/11/2019

Date


William Soyke

I am the Defendant's attorney. I have carefully reviewed every part of this Agreement, including the Sealed Supplement with the Defendant. The Defendant advises me that the Defendant understands and accepts its terms. To my knowledge, the Defendant's decision to enter into this Agreement is an informed and voluntary one.

June 11, 2019

Date


Hong Suk "Paul" Chung
Courtney Schaefer

ATTACHMENT A

STIPULATION OF FACTS

The undersigned parties stipulate and agree that if this case had proceeded to trial, this Office would have proven the following facts beyond a reasonable doubt. The undersigned parties also stipulate and agree that the following facts do not encompass all of the evidence that would have been presented had this matter proceeded to trial.

In or about 2011, Defendant WILLIAM SOYKE (the "Defendant") was hired by Norman Rosen and Howard Hoffberg to serve as a physicians' assistant ("PA") at Rosen Hoffberg Rehabilitation and Pain Management, P.A. ("Rosen-Hoffberg"). He was employed by Rosen-Hoffberg until the business was shutdown in or around February 2018. During his tenure, he worked at both the Towson and Owings Mills offices of Rosen-Hoffberg, and was able to observe and treat customers of both Dr. Rosen and Dr. Hoffberg who usually worked at the Towson and Owings Mills offices, respectively.

Each new Rosen-Hoffberg customer was seen by a doctor initially, usually Dr. Rosen or Dr. Hoffberg, who determined the new customer's treatment plan and medication levels. The Defendant would then see the customers for follow-up visits. As a PA, the Defendant had independent privileges to prescribe controlled substance medication, but was required to operate under a delegation agreement between himself and the owners of Rosen-Hoffberg.

During his time at Rosen-Hoffberg, the Defendant noticed that Dr. Rosen started customers off at excessive dosage levels of opioids, including especially oxycodone. Dr. Rosen told the Defendant that if a customer indicated the pain did not improve, the customer's dosage of pain medication should simply be continually increased. While the Defendant had autonomy to make independent prescribing decisions, his decisions to lower customers' dosages were often appealed by the customers to Dr. Rosen, and Dr. Rosen would overturn his decision and reward the customer with the higher dosages they requested. Dr. Rosen did not encourage the Defendant to lower the dosages of customers' pain medications; to the contrary, he encouraged the Defendant to maintain the high levels Dr. Rosen initially prescribed or increase them.

Rosen-Hoffberg, unlike most other pain management medical practices, did not have a "one strike and you're out" policy. For example, Rosen-Hoffberg did not discharge customers for failing a urine drug screen test, including if the customer tested positive for illicit drugs such as cocaine and heroin. Nor did Rosen-Hoffberg discharge customers if they overdosed. Nor did Rosen-Hoffberg discharge customers who were accused of selling their pills. Rather, the customers with aberrant behavior would simply be required to return with greater frequency, which only meant increased revenue for the practice because customers would have to pay for more visits. Moreover, if a medical provider refused to see a customer because of past aberrant behavior, Dr. Rosen would simply take over care of the customer and continue prescribing pain medication for the customer at the previous level. These policies were consistent with "Rosen's Rules," one of which was that "the patient, and our referral sources, are our customers. We work for them." However, the Defendant was aware that some of these customers overdosed and died after Dr. Rosen assumed their care after another provider declined to continue to treat them.

The Defendant had similar experiences with Dr. Hoffberg in which he saw Dr. Hoffberg prescribe excessive levels of opioids; Dr. Hoffberg would overrule attempts by the Defendant to lower customers' dosages; and if a provider declined to treat the customer because of aberrant behavior, Dr. Hoffberg would take over that customer's care.

The Defendant believed that both Dr. Rosen and Dr. Hoffberg prescribed pain medication to customers not for legitimate medical purposes and outside the bounds of the usual medical practice and the standard of care. Rather, Drs. Rosen and Hoffberg appeared primarily interested in appeasing the customers and providing them what they wanted so that the practice could retain the customers and continue billing for their visits and prescriptions.

The Defendant was aware that Dr. Hoffberg was paid to be a "speaker" for a fentanyl-based drug, Subsys, which was manufactured by Insys, Inc. The Defendant attended some of the presentations provided by Hoffberg on Subsys. Each time, Dr. Hoffberg simply read the pre-approved slides provided by the drug manufacturer. The Defendant was also aware that another Rosen-Hoffberg medical provider, Dr. Roger Theodore, had a romantic relationship with the Insys sales representative who covered Rosen-Hoffberg. In return, the Defendant was aware that some of Hoffberg's and Theodore's customers were prescribed Subsys off-label, meaning they were prescribed to customers who did not have the conditions for which the drug was approved by the FDA.

The Defendant saw approximately 35 customers per day on a normal day. Prior to seeing the customer, medical assistants would pre-fill out the customers' prescriptions based on what the customer received at the previous visit; the Defendant would simply need to affix his signature or stamp to the prescription to activate it. This process of pre-filling out the prescriptions assumed that the customers would receive the same dosages, even before the medical provider evaluated the customer. This pre-filling procedure expedited the practice's ability to process a customer and then move on to the next customer.

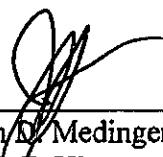
The Defendant would typically bill insured customers under the 99214 CPT code based for visits that lasted 15 minutes or less. He understood that the 99215 code was for a visit of 40 minutes or more and/or one involving a complex patient with other unusual co-morbidities. However, on occasion, when Dr. Rosen would enter the examination room of a customer encounter being conducted by the Defendant, Dr. Rosen would instruct the Defendant to bill 99215, even though neither Dr. Rosen nor the Defendant spent 40 minutes or more with the customer and the customer's care was not complex. The Defendant on numerous occasions disagreed with Dr. Rosen's directive and declined to bill the encounter at the higher 99215 reimbursement rate.

The Defendant knew that many of the customers presenting to Rosen-Hoffberg did not have a legitimate medical need for the oxycodone, fentanyl, alprazolam, and methadone they were being prescribed. Nevertheless, the Defendant issued prescriptions for these drugs to customers without a legitimate medical need and outside the bounds of acceptable medical practice. In several instances, the Defendant also engaged in sexual, physical contact with female customers who were attempting to get prescriptions. Specifically, the Defendant would ask some female customers to engage in a range of motion test, and while they were bending over, he would position

himself behind them such that his penis would rub against the customers' buttocks through their clothes. He would also stroke some female customers' hair, hug them, brush up against them, and make sexually suggestive comments to them. The Defendant was aware that female customers did complain to Dr. Rosen and Dr. Hoffberg about the Defendant's behavior during visits; however, Dr. Rosen and Dr. Hoffberg did not fire him. The Defendant saw the largest number of customers at the practice and generated significant revenue for Rosen-Hoffberg.

The parties stipulate that the amount of controlled substances that was distributed by the Defendant without a legitimate medical need and outside the bounds of medical practice, and that was related to this conspiracy and reasonably attributable to the Defendant was at least at least 1000 kilograms but less than 3000 kilograms of Converted Drug Weight according to the Drug Equivalency Tables in U.S.S.G. § 2D1.1.

SO STIPULATED:



Jason D. Medinger
Derek E. Hines
Assistant United States Attorneys